

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 217, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 217, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 217, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70D9D3
RGB	112, 217, 211
RGB Percent	44%, 85%, 83%
CMY	0.5608, 0.1490, 0.1725
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	177°, 58%, 65%
HSV	177°, 48%, 85%
XYZ	43.2528, 57.7736, 70.4998
YIQ	184.9210, -60.6540, -24.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

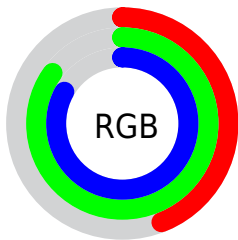
Format	Color
R _{YB}	112, 166, 217
Decimal	7395795
CIE Lab	80.61, -31.85, -6.45
CIE LCh	81, 32.493, 191.450
Yxy	57.7736, 0.2522, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285585875 (0xFF70D9D3)
YUV	184.9210, 12.8569, -63.9517
Hunter-Lab	76.0089, -31.4404, -1.7864

Details

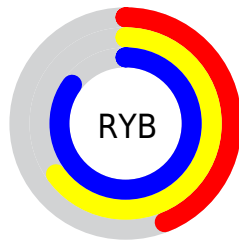
The RGB color **112, 217, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 112, 118**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 255, 255**, and **49, 162, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 217, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 217, 212**.

Distribution



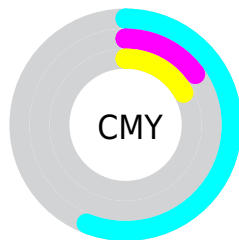
- Red (44%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 217, 211 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 112, 217, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 217, 211


255, 255, 255


 170, 255, 255

 200, 255, 255

 229, 255, 255


 112, 217, 211

 82, 189, 183


 49, 162, 157

 0, 135, 131

 0, 109, 105

 0, 85, 81

 0, 61, 58

 0, 39, 37

 0, 5, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 217, 211

■ 112, 217, 211

■ 90, 217, 210

■ 134, 217, 212

■ 69, 217, 209

■ 155, 217, 213

■ 47, 217, 207

■ 177, 217, 215

■ 25, 217, 206

■ 199, 217, 216

■ 3, 217, 205

■ 220, 217, 217

■ 0, 217, 205

■ 242, 217, 218

■ 255, 217, 220

■ 255, 217, 221

■ 255, 217, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



141, 215, 180



112, 217, 211



106, 215, 239

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



112, 217, 211



219, 188, 246



238, 192, 143

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



112, 217, 211



217, 112, 118

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 182, 161



112, 217, 211



248, 180, 220

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



112, 217, 211



178, 199, 255



255, 178, 189



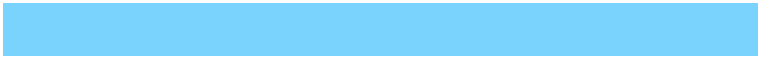
210, 202, 140

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



112, 217, 211



122, 211, 253



255, 178, 189



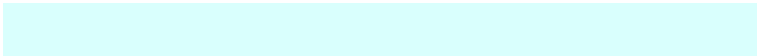
246, 188, 148

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



112, 217, 211



217, 255, 253



119, 217, 112



105, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



112, 217, 211



107, 255, 247



112, 172, 217



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 163



0, 46, 43

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



217, 112, 118



255, 107, 116



217, 158, 112



110, 99, 99



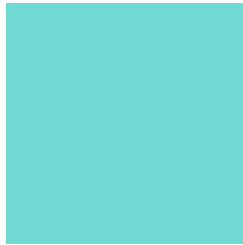
173, 0, 10



46, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 217, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

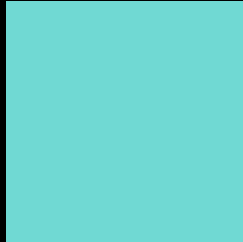
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 217, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

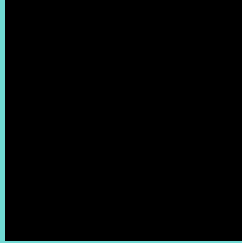
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 112, 217, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 217, 211.

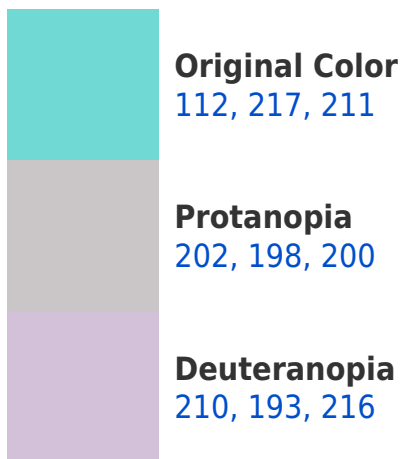


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 217, 211.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
118, 214, 231

Trichromacy



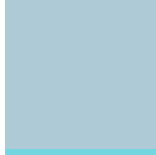
Original Color

112, 217, 211



Protanomaly

169, 205, 204



Deuteranomaly

174, 202, 214



Tritanomaly

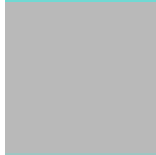
116, 215, 224

Monochromacy



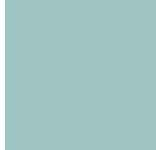
Original Color

112, 217, 211



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

158, 197, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 217, 211 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(112, 217, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 217, 211)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 217, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 217, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 217, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(112, 217, 211) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 217, 211) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 217, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 217, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 217, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 217,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 217, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 217, 211) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
217, 211) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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